

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

MODERICK MATHESON

EDITOR

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WELCOME THE FLEET'S RETURN.

Honolulu today is ready to welcome back to port the admiral, officers, and men of the fleet, ready to welcome the officers and the crews for their own sake as well as for the fact that they represent our common government and flag.

It is the desire of all Honoluluans that the men of Uncle Sam's navy may know that whatever Honolulu can offer, in the way of hospitality and welcome, is theirs; that however frequently they may drop in on us, the welcome stands, growing stronger with each succeeding visit. The men of the Pacific fleet have every reason to look upon this city as a home port, in the same way that Honoluluans are now accustomed to regard the cruisers of the fleet as our own ships, certain to turn this way at frequent intervals.

There is some measure of regret associated with this visit of the cruisers, however, that being in the fact that Rear-Admiral Schrege, the bluff commander, is calling to say farewell. Next month he will hand down his flag and retire from active service, a service that has brought him many times to Honolulu. Here he has a host of friends, not one of whom but will regret the day his flag ceases to fly over one of the ships of war of our navy.

Rear-Admiral Schrege is the type of naval officer one most admires; frank and hearty, a thorough seaman, a man whose very presence should inspire confidence, one whose appearance betokens the tried warrior. His type is fast passing away, and with it is departing the experience gained under fire in the days when wooden frigates faced the first ironclads and the new navies of the world were born, for, although Admiral Schrege entered the navy after the Civil War, he served with veterans through his formative years and carried their examples through his various services around the world.

NOTRE DAME.

The world will mourn with Paris if the floods of the past few days have destroyed what the centuries have seen built up, the historic buildings that rise above the Parisian horizon. Many of those stately structures belong to the world. The majority of them are familiar, through illustrated and printed description, to the many millions who never have and never will see them in their actuality. Principal among these is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, over eight hundred years old, built by the Duke of Burgundy in expiation for the sin of murdering the Duke of Orleans.

There are many descriptions available of this grand, historic old pile, but Mark Twain, who painted the glories of Hawaii in telling phrases, has, in a few short words, given a word picture of his impressions of Notre Dame that convey better what that old edifice means to the world than many a more poetic description.

"We went to see the Cathedral of Notre Dame," he says, in his "Innocents Abroad." "We recognized the brown old Gothic pile in a moment; it was like the pictures. We stood at a little distance and changed from one point of observation to another, and gazed long at its lofty square tower and its rich front, clustered thick with stony, mutilated saints, who had been looking calmly down from their perches for ages. The Patriarch of Jerusalem stood under them in the old days of chivalry and romance, and preached the crusade, more than six hundred years ago; and since that day they have stood there and looked quietly down upon the most thrilling scenes, the grandest pageants, the most extraordinary spectacles that have grieved or delighted Paris. These battered and broken-down fellows saw many a cavalcade of mail-clad knights come marching home from the Holy Land; they heard the bells above them toll the signal for the St. Bartholomew's massacre, and they saw the slaughter that followed; later, they saw the Reign of Terror, the carnage of the Revolution, the overthrow of a king, the coronation of two Napoleons, the christening of the young prince that lords it over a regiment of servants in the Tuilleries today (1867), and they may possibly stand there until they see the Napoleon dynasty swept away and the banners of a great republic floating above its ruins. They saw a pagan temple stood where Notre Dame now stands, in the old Roman days, eighteen or twenty centuries ago, and that a Christian church took its place about A. D. 30; another took the place of that in A. D. 500; and that the foundation of the present cathedral was laid in A. D. 1160."

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Today, the German steamship Cleveland will land six hundred and fifty passengers at the American port of San Francisco, and will pay for the privilege the same amount as was paid by the Japanese liner Tenyo Maru when she landed five American passengers at that port some months ago. In both instances the coastwise shipping law is broken, but the Cleveland brought her six hundred odd passengers from the American port of New York, and the Tenyo Maru brought hers from the American port of Honolulu.

Where is the justice to Honolulu in this?

Why are passengers from the American port of New York given a preference by the American government officials over the passengers from the American port of Honolulu?

We are being told day in and day out that Hawaii should ask for no special privileges from congress. Are we, however, to be content to remain silent when special privileges are given to other ports to our disadvantage?

As a matter of fact, does not congress give special privileges to many sections of the country? On what other basis is the tariff constructed?

We believe that under the circumstances the Cleveland should be allowed to land her passengers at San Francisco without any penalty whatever attached, but we object to being so plainly discriminated against in the matter to the benefit of San Francisco. That port is acting selfishly in its opposition to the temporary suspension of the coastwise law. It would inconvenience Honolulu and hamper our growth simply because a portion of Honolulu's business might, under suspension of the law, follow the trade that would arise between this port and those of the Sound through the tourist traffic created by the use of the Canadian-bound liners.

San Francisco now gets all the passenger trade from Honolulu. That city gets the great bulk of the Hawaiian foreign business. Yet, her people and her press oppose what can not injure them and would immensely benefit us.

Our sailor guests should profit by the little lesson of yesterday, when one of them rode a horse to the point of exhaustion, with the result that the beast which carried him so faithfully had to be shot. It is not intentional cruelty that prompts the sailors to ride their horses, but, in the opinion of most, sheer forgetfulness of the fact that a horse will run until it falls dead in its tracks. Sailors are kind to those animals they know, but they are unkind to lively horses, through their apparent ignorance of the fact that a horse is not a machine and can not be made to go at full speed indefinitely. If the boys would bear this in mind, it would save the suffering of the hundred or so horses they use every day while ashore, while they will enjoy their ride the better for knowing that the faithful ponies are not being overtaxed.

The Territory of Hawaii has no law making the slaughter of sea birds an offense. Pigeons, birds are protected and Hawaiian geese are taken for the summer, but all sea birds appear to be left to the tender mercy of the world. Captain Niblock was only able to "warn" the poachers he found a few years ago on Makai, because there was no federal reservation there at the time. If there be bird hunters on Johnston Island, a warning will be about the limit they will venture, if caught.

A report was published in Kihuna a Hilo Democratic paper, to the effect that the Rev. Stephen Deane nearly came to blows with a Honolulu Republican regarding the matter of the appointment of an assistant secretary for the central committee. Needless to say, the Kihuna announced that the report was a "twain" or "hansome" from Honolulu. The services are credited with some funny things at times. There is not a word of truth in the report.

With a little more notice at this stage of the campaign, the Republican party will come under going into the final fight armed than it has been for some years, and with better chances of a sweeping victory.

While the Honolulu newspapers are heading over their proposed building contracts, the prominent builders are busy erecting walls.

For the past three days there has not been a sensation in Honolulu's governmental circles. This is almost a record.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Churchill Harvey Elder, Financial Editor.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, January 30.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .02. Temperature, Max. 73; Min. 66. Weather, unsettled.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.08c. Per Ton, \$81.60. 88 Analysis Beets, 13s. Per Ton, \$95.40.

SUGAR MARKET GOSSIP.

The following chat regarding the New York sugar market is from a letter dated January 13, received by the last mail, from the metropolis by a local sugar man.

"The American is buying today at 4.17c, and willing to take January, February or March. They have only been able to get about 70,000 bags. Unless something entirely unlooked for occurs, there will be an advance in the price for refined in the near future. Arbutle has bought no Cuban sugar yet. It looks very much as if Arbutle is in a hole. The other refiners who have pretty fair supplies are pulling the market up on him while he is waiting. Today Arbutle can not get anything under 4.24c. This price has already been paid for March-April shipments by European speculators.

"Cuba is very firm. Operators can not buy sugars in Havana under the equivalent of 4.24c. Another advance in the price of refined would result in large speculative buying by jobbers. This would positively force Arbutle's hand and make him come into the market for raws.

"When Arbutle's wants are supplied, one of the big props of this market will be removed. Any great activity in refined might be followed by a period of dullness; and then there is the month of February ahead of us, with its tremendous production in Cuba. If beet remain where they are, there is likely to be no very great reversion in prices, but with weakness in Europe, our market would decline materially.

"Ten thousand bags of Cuban sugars have been sent to the St. Lawrence refinery at Montreal. This is the first time that Cuban sugars have been sold to Canada since the reciprocity treaty went into effect. The fact that the American refiners have a competitor in the Canadian refinery has a good deal to do with the strength of our market."

HOLT WITH MACDONDRAY.

B. G. Holt, formerly connected with McCabe, Hamilton & Renny here, and at one time agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Shanghai, has become associated with Macdonray & Co., of San Francisco.

CLEW'S WEEKLY REPORT.

New York, January 15, 1910.

Continued liquidation has further unsettled the stock market. Firm rates for money, President Taft's railroad and corporation bills, fears of unfavorable decisions by the Supreme Court in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, and the break in cotton appear to have been the chief unfavorable influences. As for high money, that appears to be a settled tendency, and it is now generally acknowledged that 1910 will be a period of dearer money than 1909. This, of course, implies a general readjustment of security values. As usual the high priced stocks are the first to feel the effects of a fundamental change like a permanent rise in interest rates. Security holders can easily find better employment for their funds than in securities which bring only 4 to 4½ per cent. A good many stocks have been firmly held during the past six months but insiders who were aware of an impending increase in dividends. Upon the announcement of those dividends such holders quietly sold for the reasons just stated, and in this way stocks have been passing from strong into weaker hands for several weeks past. The public have been the chief buyers, encouraged by the generally satisfactory condition of business and the reasonable prospects for its continuance.

Wall Street, however, is in the habit of anticipating events, and Stock Exchange values consequently often follow a course in direct opposition to popular expectation. It thus happens that security prices are declining in spite of the favorable outlook for the current year. Another reason for the selling of stocks has been the publication of the two proposed bills giving President Taft's ideas of railroad regulation and industrial corporations. Neither of these measures were favorably received. The railroad bill was much criticized for the undue power which it gave to the interstate commerce commission, a body which is constantly seeking to impose a higher degree of paternalism upon our railroad systems. As for the bill for national corporations, that measure is still more open to criticism, since it contains the highly objectionable feature of holding companies, which have frequently proved so lucrative and which the government has been attempting to dissolve. Both of these bills show a tendency towards the centralization and growth of federal power which seriously need to be checked. A national corporation law would deprive the States of much of the power which they now exert over corporations, and would tend to the development of a series of big corporations or trusts such as would surely warrant revival of popular clamor against monopolies. Fortunately there is no prospect of either bill passing this session of congress, and the discussion which they are likely to provoke should reveal their grave imperfections and bring them to an early grave.

General trade shows some slackening, as is usual at this season of the year. The situation has also been somewhat affected by the revival of labor and tariff agitation, as well as by the increasing cost of doing business. A good deal of discontent is developing from the increased cost of living, out of which more or less radical capital is sure to be made. All meat and animal products are now selling at abnormally high prices, with little relief in sight until next season, when an increase in the supply of both cattle and hogs is promised. Groceries generally are selling at lower prices than a year ago, although retailers are not always giving their customers the benefit of lower prices. Clothing is high owing

to the tariff and increased costs of manufacture; the result being that the average man is obliged to accept an inferior suit for the price he is accustomed to pay. Shoes are advancing. Rents are high and there is little prospect of their declining until the cost of building is reduced or the supply of houses increased. Nevertheless, a great deal more is frequently made of the increased cost of living than is justified, especially when it affords a plausible reason for an advance of wages. The cost of living is a matter largely within the discretion of each individual. Cheaper and equity efficient foods can be had, and many individuals have become accustomed to luxurious standards of living which they can easily moderate without detriment. Extravagance has more to do with the increased cost of living than many are willing to admit. A little economy and patience will in due season mitigate the situation and encourage corrective influences.

For the time being the drift of security prices promises to be downward. A considerable decline has already taken place in many of the better class stocks, and occasional rallies are to be anticipated. It has all along, however, been urged that the market had been upon too high a level, and its gradual descent will prove a healthy feature. Until the readjustment to higher interest rates is accomplished, until the legislative outlook improves, and until the decline has reached a point which makes our leading railroad and industrial shares more attractive to investors there is little prospect of any permanent recovery. There is a goodly amount of new issues impending, the financing of which cause a better demand for money, and the marketing of which is delayed until buyers show a better appetite. The situation abroad is generally satisfactory and the local undertone is good. There is no reason for taking a discouraging view of the future; and so far as the stock market is concerned it is only necessary to recognize that a long deferred adjustment of values is now taking place. There is also considerable anxiety as to the outcome of the anti-trust Tobacco and Standard Oil suits now before the Supreme Court, and on which a decision is soon expected.

HENRY CLEWS.

COMET'S EVIL PORTENT.

LONDON, January 15.—Lord Crawford, ex-president of the Astronomical Society, who has widely traveled in Africa and India, fears a general native uprising and massacre of Christians by fanatical Mohammedans when Halley's comet appears in the sky in the coming spring.

Agitators, he says, will seize the opportunity to stir the uneducated, superstitious natives, using the comet as a fiery sign of Allah to drive out Christians.

He has recommended the government to issue placards with pictures explaining the phenomenon throughout North Africa, and especially in Egypt and India.

YOUNG KING MAY WED NEXT MAY

PARIS, January 16.—A special dispatch received here from Lisbon, mentioning an authorized source, affirms that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will be solemnized in May next, and that an announcement to this effect will be communicated officially to the foreign courts soon.

When King Manuel visited England in November last it was rumored throughout Europe that he was in search of a consort, but at that time it was reported that he was to marry the Princess Alexandra of Hesse. This reported engagement was denied, however, and nothing more was heard of it after the King of Portugal left England.

During his stay in England King Manuel made many friends and was declared to be one of the most democratic monarchs who ever were the guests of Great Britain. He is a great favorite with King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

At frequent intervals since King Manuel ascended the throne of Portugal two years ago, after the assassination of his father, King Carlos, and the Crown Prince, there have been rumors of his betrothal. Besides the reported engagement to Princess Alexandra, he was also declared to be engaged to Princess Victoria Louise, of Germany, and to Princess Maria del Pilar, of Bavaria.

Princess Patricia is the second daughter of the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Senator Perkins is improving. Marjorie Gould is to wed Anthony Drexel.

Morgan will capitalize another New York railway.

Japan believes China responsible for the Kinko note.

The wife of Richard Harding Davis seeks a companion.

Emigrants send about \$20,000,000 a year home to Italy.

Maxwell reads will make no concessions to his workmen.

A Nevada woman claimed a bounty on three vipers, coyote skulls.

Roosevelt is getting great influence in the affairs of East Africa.

Doctor Huntington, president of the Boston University, will resign.

Madras may seek the extradition of Zolaya on charges of murder.

A Washington dispatch says no legislation on life insurance is likely.

A San Francisco women's organization opposes the police third degree.

SCRAPPING OVER PUPOLE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One.)

dumped in the grounds at three o'clock in the morning by the police. She had been sent over from Molokai but the proper papers had not been made out, and Doctor Peterson had to draw them up for the judge and send them over to be signed. It was a week before they came back during which time he was forced to hold the woman at a personal risk as the police refused to have anything to do with her. He warned the police that he would turn her loose on the road if they did not come after her, but they merely said that he had better not and made no attempt to take her. If Peterson had turned her loose on the community as he had a right to do and as he should have done, according to the law, the police might have had a commotion on their hands.

Three or four of the buildings in the enclosure, including one of the wards, the kitchen and the laundry, have been built by the inmates themselves, as the legislature has refused to appropriate money enough to build them. Buildings that were condemned some time ago as unfit to live in are still standing, as the legislature did not provide for a new one and some shelter is needed. Doctor Peterson has fixed it up as well as he could.

The police have lately turned over to him, Fong Fook, the insane Chinaman who murdered Ah Sing, making three insane murderers he has in custody without any facilities for keeping the criminally insane. In this case the requirements of the law have been satisfied, but the law should have sent them to the prison, he says.

Another bone of contention between the insane asylum management and the police are the few who have escaped from the asylum. The police, says Peterson, have been harping on this while at the same time refusing to comply with the law by keeping the prisoners until the proper papers have been made out.

Doctor Peterson points to his lack of guards and the other handicaps he has, and then at the rear that a certain afternoon paper made over the matter without taking the trouble to investigate the conditions it was writing about. The Korean who "escaped" Saturday and who got on the nerves of the afternoon paper mentioned walked out of the building during the night and was recaptured eight hours later. He was sleeping in a ward with forty-six men and there was but one guard to watch them. He had to leave the room and did so with the guard's permission. As the latter still had forty-five men to watch he could not follow the one, who was a trusty, and the man climbed over the fence. All the others in the same ward are trusties also, and it is only these that have the slightest opportunities to escape. They are perfectly harmless and have been declared so by medical men. The escape of a native woman the day before was under different circumstances and the guard who permitted it will lose his position today.

Meanwhile, Doctor Peterson claims, the police practically refuse to hunt for those who do escape, preferring to sit around the police station and talk about it to the discredit of the insane asylum. All of which betokens war between the police force and Doctor Peterson.

What Police Say.

"We have no fight and want none with Doctor Peterson," said Deputy Sheriff Charles Rose last night. "The arrangement by which he has been taking care of the suspected insane before examination was made during the previous administration. It is merely an agreement made between Hauken and Peterson, and as far as I know he has never refused to accept any that we sent up there until he refused Gussman. I don't know what caused him to do that or what has made him break with us unless it is the incense of the woman from Molokai."

"We had nothing to do with that. The woman arrived on the steamer from Molokai early in the morning and the officer sent down with her telephoned from the wharf for the police patrol which went down and took her to the insane asylum. That was our only share in the matter."

"As far as not assisting him in finding his escaped inmates I can say that he never notifies us. As a matter of fact we found the Korean on the street and as he was acting queerly we arrested him and sent for him to see if it was one of his escaped inmates, which he turned out to be."

"His taking care of these people for us is merely a matter of accommodation. When we arrest them Saturday afternoon we have to keep them here over Sunday until they can be examined and committed. We have no facilities for them and don't know how to take care of them. We have only six cells and these are always crowded over Saturday and Sunday. If it was a week day we wouldn't care."

ACCREDITED WITH ANOTHER MURDER

(Continued from Page One.)

through the past history of the man who is already facing the gallows if the charge now against him is proven, and should the evidence in the Mahu case prove insufficient, he has still this second and mysterious suspicion pointing at him, barring his way backward, so to speak, from the gallows toward which the evidence that has been secured in the later case has led him.

Since arrest he has made no admissions in any manner that the authorities may use against him. As yet the evidence in the Mahu case is purely circumstantial, although strong, and United States District Attorney Breckenridge, who is prosecuting him, is confident he can convict him.

To avoid tuberculosis, the Japanese may feed goat's milk, instead of cow's milk, to infants.

An Omaha woman, wrongfully deprived of a sound appendix, has sued the surgeon for \$25,000 damages.

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